

## Low-Income Residents and People of Color in Arkansas Are Living Near Chemical Dangers

The Center for Effective Government graded states based on the dangers faced by people of color and residents with incomes below the poverty line living within one mile of dangerous facilities, compared to white and non-poor people in these areas. **Arkansas scored poorly with a “D” grade.**

Nationally, 7.5 percent of the population lives within one mile of a hazardous facility.

### Key Findings

- More than 200,000 Arkansans (one in 14) live within one mile of a facility storing large amounts of extremely hazardous chemicals. These “fenceline communities” face potential chemical leaks and explosions on a daily basis.
- **Children of color under age 12 are more than two-and-a-half times more likely to live in the shadow of a hazardous chemical facility compared to white children.**
- **Poor Latino children are more than four times more likely to live near facilities than white children not in poverty.**

### Chemical dangers are real, and incidents are happening across Arkansas.

In recent years, a number of significant incidents have occurred in Arkansas. In May 2012, an incident at the El Dorado Chemical Company plant released a toxic mixture of 7,200 pounds of nitric oxide and 150,000 pounds of sulfur dioxide. While no one was hurt, the release – which occurred in the early morning hours – could have exposed workers and others to toxic fumes. The plant is less than three miles from Northwest Elementary School, with a student body of roughly 450.

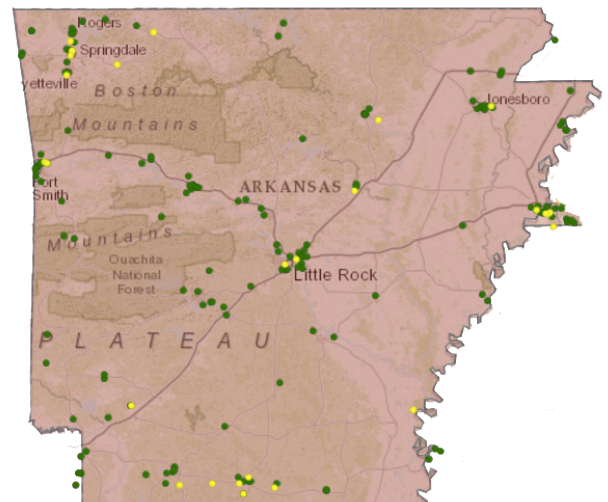
**Arkansas’s 162 high-risk facilities are dotted across the state** and include everything from food distribution and processing plants, chemical manufacturing facilities, and water treatment plants in cities and suburbs to rural fertilizer distribution facilities and power plants.

These facilities use and store a variety of chemicals, including **anhydrous ammonia**, which is sold as a fertilizer and is also used in commercial refrigeration. Water treatment plants and other industrial facilities store **chlorine gas**, a deadly substance that can be used as a chemical weapon. A leak from one of these plants could sicken and kill surrounding neighbors before they have time to evacuate.

But the plants themselves aren't the only risk. **Companies ship these dangerous chemicals** to the facilities, often by train or by truck, and incidents in transit can also lead to fatal releases.

### Are people of color and low-income residents of Arkansas safe from chemical hazards?

Over 18 percent of Latinos and 11 percent of blacks live in fenceline communities, compared to a little over five percent of white residents. **Nearly 14 percent of kids of color under age 12 live near potentially dangerous facilities, compared to only five percent of white kids in this age group, a striking level of inequality.** Over 18 percent of children of color attend public schools close to a risky industrial facility, **including more than 30 percent of Latino kids**, while fewer than 11 percent of white students do. These children face acute dangers and daily exposures to toxic



[Click here to open an interactive map of your neighborhood.](#)

chemicals that put them at a distinct disadvantage because young children are much more susceptible to chemical hazards than adults.

Poor children also face unequal chemical dangers. For example, **poor Latino children are over four times more likely to live near dangerous facilities than white children who aren't poor.** Living in the shadow of an industrial facility increases stress on poor communities as they worry about the potential for a catastrophic disaster and daily exposures to toxic emissions. Living near these facilities can also decrease home values, meaning many poor families can't afford to move to safer neighborhoods if they want to do so.

### Inequities in Likelihood of Living in a Fenceline Community

Racial Inequities			Income (Poverty) Inequities		
	Score	Grade		Score	Grade
Percentage of People of Color Who Live in Fenceline	12.9%	D	Percentage of Poor People Who Live in Fenceline	10%	C
Likelihood of People of Color to Live in Fenceline (compared to whites)	2.4 times more likely	F	Likelihood of Poor People to Live in Fenceline (compared to those not in poverty)	1.5 times more likely	D
Percentage of Children of Color Under 12 Who Live in Fenceline	13.8%	D	Percentage of Poor Children Under 12 Who Live in Fenceline	11.3%	D
Likelihood of Children of Color Under 12 to Live in Fenceline (compared to white children under 12)	2.7 times more likely	F	Likelihood of Poor Children Under 12 to Live in Fenceline (compared to children under 12 not in poverty)	1.6 times more likely	C
Percentage of Children of Color Who Attend Public Schools in Fenceline	18.3%	F	Percentage of Children Receiving Free Lunch Who Attend Schools in Fenceline	15.8%	D
Likelihood of Children of Color to Attend Public Schools in Fenceline (compared to white children)	1.7 times more likely	D	Likelihood of Children Receiving Free Lunch to Attend Schools in Fenceline (compared to children not receiving free lunch)	1.2 times more likely	C
Percentage of Elderly of Color Who Live in Fenceline	9.6%	C	Percentage of Elderly Poor People Who Live in Fenceline	6.7%	C
Likelihood of Elderly of Color to Live in Fenceline (compared to elderly whites)	1.9 times more likely	D	Likelihood of Elderly Poor People to Live in Fenceline (compared to elderly people not in poverty)	1.2 times more likely	B
<b>People of Color Grade</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>Poverty Grade</b>		<b>D</b>
<b>Overall Grade: D</b>					

### What you can do to protect your community from dangerous chemicals.

Arkansans like you can help. You can organize people in your community and educate others about these dangers. You can learn about your local zoning process (if your state gives local governments zoning authority) and whether it protects community members from nearby industrial plants that use hazardous chemicals – and share what you learn with your friends and neighbors. You can attend public meetings and planning hearings and urge decision makers to think carefully about the sites chosen for new industrial facilities, and you can write, call, and meet with other state, county, and city officials to send the message that **all** Arkansans deserve to be protected from chemical dangers.

You can also demand that the federal government require facilities to switch to safer chemicals and alternatives whenever feasible and urge the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality and federal OSHA to conduct more thorough and frequent inspections to spot problems before they cause disasters. And Arkansans can push local governments to require buffer zones around new and expanded chemical facilities to ensure homes and schools are not built nearby.

**Table 1: Percentage of Population Who Live in Fenceline Communities, by Age and Race**

	Black	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	White Not Hispanic	All Races
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
0-17	11.4%	18.3%	10.2%	15.6%	5.0%	8.1%
18-64	11.0%	18.4%	9.0%	12.9%	5.5%	7.3%
65+	9.8%	12.9%	7.3%	9.0%	5.1%	5.6%
<b>Total # in fenceline</b>	<b>47,906</b>	<b>34,282</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>112,424</b>	<b>206,613</b>
<b>Likelihood of living in fenceline, compared to whites</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	---	---

**Table 2: Percentage of Poor Population Who Live in Fenceline Communities, by Age and Race**

	Black	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	White Not Hispanic	All Races
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
0-17	12.6%	20.3%	14.1%	21.0%	6.3%	11.1%
18-64	12.5%	19.7%	9.7%	15.7%	6.9%	9.7%
65+	10.4%	17.6%	12.8%	20.2%	5.4%	6.7%
<b>Total # in fenceline</b>	<b>18,352</b>	<b>12,361</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>20,625</b>	<b>54,568</b>
<b>Likelihood of living in fenceline, compared to whites in poverty</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	---	---
<b>Likelihood of living in fenceline, compared to same race not in poverty</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Likelihood of living in fenceline, compared to whites not in poverty</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	---

**Table 3: Percentage of Children Who Attend Public School in Fenceline Communities, by Grade and Race**

	Black	Latino	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	White Not Hispanic	All Races
<b>All Grades</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
Pre-K - 2	11.1%	33.2%	16.5%	23.1%	10.4%	13.7%
3-7	12.0%	28.2%	26.2%	17.6%	10.5%	13.0%
8-12	13.0%	31.1%	20.9%	25.2%	11.5%	13.9%
<b>Total # in fenceline</b>	<b>12,405</b>	<b>15,745</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>33,537</b>	<b>65,692</b>
<b>Likelihood of attending schools in fenceline, compared to white children</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	---	---

**Find the Full Report at [ForEffectiveGov.org](http://ForEffectiveGov.org)**